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expression; his philosophical insight and grasp of principles are delightful; but the legal and historical sense is hurt by the absence of a thorough citation of authorities.

E. G.

NOTES ON SOVEREIGNTY. By ROBERT LANSING. Washington, D. C.: CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. 1921. pp. 94.

Mr. Lansing's little volume of about one hundred pages consists of four essays reprinted from "The American Journal of International Law" and the "Proceedings of the American Political Science Association," in which the author states his views on state and world sovereignty. After examining and criticising various concepts of sovereignty held by some of the political philosophers of the past, he offers his definition as a suggestion from one whose knowledge is based on practical experience. According to his views, supreme physical power, the ability to coerce all others into obedience, is sovereignty, and the rule of human conduct emanating from the possessor of this superior power is law.

The book is not intended to be exhaustive, but is rather a collection of notes which places before the layman and student in a direct and simple manner an exposition of terms which are being used with constantly increasing frequency.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT. By ALPHEUS HENRY SNOW. New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1921. pp. iii, 484.

The subjects discussed in this collection of essays, ranging from the Declaration of Independence to the Disposition of the German Colonies, are so varied that the broad title, "The American Philosophy of Government," seems scarcely broad enough. Despite the diversity, however, the author manages to expound his theory consistently in relation to each topic. The doctrine underlying the American political system, according to Mr. Snow, is a development of the religious and political philosophy of the Reformation—namely, that all men are created equal, as spiritual beings, having certain fundamental or natural rights which are neither created or extinguishable by a state (pp. 42-48). To a student of the law the most interesting essay is that on "The Position of the Judiciary," which points out why the superintendence of the state's activities is most properly left to the courts (p. 192). While approving the growing movement for the recall of judges and decisions, the author considers it a dangerous power to wield, and believes it safer in most cases to allow the courts to correct their own mistakes, upon sensing public disapproval.

THE LAW OF BUSINESS PAPER AND SECURITIES. By CHARLES F. DOYLE. Chicago: T. H. FLOOD & Co. 1920. pp. iv, 423.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD PROBLEM. By I. LEO SHARFMAN. New York: THE CENTURY Co. 1921. pp. xiii, 474.

LE GOUVERNEMENT DES JUGES. By EDOUARD LAMBERT. Paris: MARCEL GIARD & CIE. 1921. pp. 276.

TRAITÉ DE DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL. By LEON DUGUIT. Paris: ANCIENNE LIBRAIRIE FONTEMOING & CIE. 1921. pp. xi, 593.

TIRED RADICALS AND OTHER PAPERS. By WALTER WEYL. New York: B. W. HUEBSCH, INC. 1921. pp. 223.

TRAITÉ DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC. By PAUL FAUCHILLE. Paris: ROUSSEAU & Co. 1921. pp. x, 1095.